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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1758.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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Fort Street, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

THE CORONET ARRIVES.

Fast American Schooner-Yacht
in Port.

ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES, OWNER.

Passage Delayed by Calms—Will Re-
main in Honolulu Ten Days—Off to
Japan on an Astronomical Expedi-
tion—Prof. Todd, of Amherst, Aboard.

The American schooner yacht
Coronet, Captain Arthur Curtiss
James of New York Yacht Club,
commanding, arrived in port and
anchored in the stream at 10:30
o'clock last night, after a trip of
fifteen days from San Francisco,
which port she sailed from on
April 25th. The Coronet should
have been here five days ago, but
was delayed by a week's suc-
cession of calms immediately after
leaving San Francisco.

As has been previously stated
in this paper the Coronet, which
bears the distinction of being the
largest private sailing yacht in
the world, is bound for Japan
with a party of scientists aboard.

Captain James, a graduate of Am-
herst College and a resident of New
York, has volunteered to pay all
the expenses of the undertaking.

The Coronet's party consists of
Captain and Mrs. Arthur C. James
of New York; Professor and Mrs. David P. Todd of Amherst College; John Pemberton, Chief Engineer of the United States Navy; Willard P. Gerrish of Harvard University Observatory; Arthur W. Francis, E. A. Thompson and Dr. Vanderpoel Adriance. A crew of fifteen completes the number of people aboard.

Professor Todd, the eminent astrono-
mer, was a classmate of President Hosmer of Oahu College, at Amherst.

The Coronet will remain in port
for about ten days before resum-
ing her voyage to Japan. The
party will make their home aboard the yacht.

Owing to a disagreement as to which
of the two competing companies should
be given the concession for laying and
maintaining a cable from California to Hawaii, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations voted against reporting the bill providing for that cable. As it is known that seven out of the eleven
members of the committee favor the
cable, it is believed that a bill will yet be reported. The trouble was that the
seven members who favored the cable
disagreed as to which of the two com-
panies should lay it, and the four Democ-
rats who oppose the cable took ad-
vantage of the disagreement to vote so
as to hang the whole business up, for a
time, anyway.—Santa Barbara Press.

Minister Willis would not leave Honolulu without interjecting a growl in his leave-taking of President Dole. One of the newspapers had taken him to task in a way that was not acceptable to his worship. He was promptly informed that the paper had no connection with the Government, nor would it assume any such responsibility. Then the maladroit Minister slowly cooled down to his normal condition.—Oakland Tribune, Cal.

Robert Wilcox, of Hawaiian revolu-
tionary fame, wants to take service
with the Italians in Abyssinia, and it
might not be half a bad idea; but there
are some differences in the conditions
from those to which he has been ac-
customed. For instance, the Shoans,
whom he yearns to fight, shoot very
straight.—San Francisco Bulletin.

There is considerable interest being
shown by Congress in the matter of the
Hawaiian cable. The necessary
concessions to secure it should be made
without delay, as its construction is a
matter of great commercial and strate-
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Congress has decided not to agree on a
Pacific Ocean cable to Hawaii. In the
meantime the Australians are vigorously
pushing the project of a great ocean
cable from North Australia to Vancouver
Island, touching at the Hawaiian
Islands.—Everett Herald, Washington.

The British bark Jessie Osborne,
Page master, arrived in port and
anchored yesterday morning, 62
days from Newcastle, N. S. W.,
with a cargo of 1958 tons of coal
consigned to Wilder & Co. Pleasant
weather was experienced.

able to meet the heavy drafts
that will be sure to come at the
opening of the next quarter, July
1, 1896.

The books will be kept open a
few days longer that all friends
may have the opportunity to con-
tribute to this most worthy object.
The Hawaiian Board is responsi-
ble for the support of Christian
work among Hawaiian, Japanese,
Chinese, Portuguese and the Eng-
lish speaking residents of the islands.

It also supports Hawaiian mis-
sionaries in the Gilbert Islands,
and buys and publishes religious
and educational books for all
these nationalities. It needs a
larger constituency and even more
liberal gifts than this generous
community have hitherto bestowed
in order to maintain the efficiency
of its present varied work
and meet the enlarged demands
of the enlarged opportunities now
calling for additional funds.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

The necessity of the proposed Ha-
waiian cable appears to be more clearly
recognized by members of Congress
than is usually the case with such pro-
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action, however, seems to be a
disposition among members to take
sides with the rival construction com-
panies that desire to lay the cable. It
will be unfortunate should the plan
fail in this way. The several schemes
contemplate an extension of the cable
to China and Japan. It is plain that
this country needs direct telegraphic
communication with the far East. It
is a disadvantage, and in fact it is hardly
creditable, for the United States to
depend for its news from Asia
upon cables that terminate in England.
The claims of rival construction com-
panies should not be permitted to cut
any figure in the matter.—San Diego
Union.

The Portuguese in Hawaii are begin-
ning to show an ugly spirit in the di-
rection of riotous assemblies, treason-
ous talk and assaults upon the police;
but as they are without arms or money,
and the Government has both, and a
fairly organized police and militia force
no serious trouble is probable so far as
the Portuguese are concerned. The
Japanese form the most dangerous ele-
ment of the Hawaiian population, be-
cause they are naturally pugnacious,
national ambition has been aroused in
them and might have the active sup-
port of their home Government in de-
fense of what they consider their
rights. All of which goes to show that
the United States ought to stand in a
closer relation with Hawaii than it now
does.—San Francisco Report.

Following are some of the mea-
surements of the Coronet: Register,
160 tons; length over all, 132
feet; 27 feet beam. The yacht be-
haves well, rides the waves beau-
tifully and is capable of making
very fast time. After striking the
trades on her way to Honolulu, she made 10 to 12 knots
an hour daily.

FUNERAL OF MRS. CORNWELL.

Many Friends Pay Their Last Tri-
bute to the Dead.

One of the largest funerals seen
in the city for many months past
was that of the late Adelia Long-
zada Cornwell, which took place
from the home on Judd street
Sunday afternoon. A large num-
ber of friends of the deceased,
both old and young, were
present to pay their tribute to the
dead and brought and sent before
them beautiful flowers worked
into various designs. Services
were held both in the home and at
the grave in Nuuanu cemetery.

Rev. D. P. Birnie officiating. A
choir from Central Union Church
furnished the music. The pall-
bearers were S. M. Damon, S. C.
Allen, Captain Godfrey, W. F. Al-
len, H. E. McIntyre, Alex. Young,
J. O. Carter and P. C. Jones.

HELP THE HAWAIIANS.
The Board of Missions Needs Two
Thousand Dollars.

The financial year of the Ha-
waiian Board will close May 15.
It is desirable that all liabilities
should be met before that time.

W. W. Hall, the Treasurer, will
be glad to receive any gifts that
friends may be willing to contribute.
About two thousand dollars
will be needed to close the books
with a balance on the right side
of the accounts. A larger sum is
needed that the Treasurer may be

able to meet the heavy drafts
that will be sure to come at the
opening of the next quarter, July
1, 1896.

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SIMON WHISPERS

"THUMBS DOWN!"

able annual license should be required of notaries public and agents to take acknowledgements. The outside districts should not be charged a license fee since not much business was done in those places. Minister Smith moved that the license fee of agents to take acknowledgements be placed at \$50 and that the outside districts be stricken out of the section.

Rep. Rycroft favored making the license fee of agents to take acknowledgements in Honolulu, one hundred dollars. They were making a great deal of money and should pay for it.

Rep. Robertson said he was in favor of striking out the whole section. These agents to take acknowledgements and notaries public were in one sense of the word government employees. They stood between the positions of government employees on one side and the lawyers on the other. Neither government employees nor lawyers were required to pay a license fee. Why should those who stood between these two positions be charged a fee?

Minister Smith made a motion that the license for notaries public be made ten dollars in Honolulu and five dollars in the outside districts. This would make quite a little revenue for the government.

Rep. Kamauha said that a notary public was a convenience. In the outside districts there was no money in it. If people in these places were to be charged a license fee many of them would be throwing up their jobs and thus the public would suffer from inconvenience.

The two amendments to Section 88, made by Minister Smith, were carried.

Several sections were passed and then came on the section referring to tailors. Rep. Robertson wanted to know why they should be singled out from among other industries. There should be some consistency somewhere.

Rep. Bond was of the opinion that districts outside of Honolulu should be charged a high license fee. Honolulu was the place that was making all the money in the line of business referred to.

Rep. Rycroft did not consider it right to put the license on all the tailors. If licenses could be placed on the large establishments without injustice, all right but he did not think that could be done.

Recommendation of the committee to strike out the section relating to tailors, carried.

Rep. Robertson moved to strike out the section relating to tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes. Motion was lost.

Rep. Rycroft moved an amendment to the effect that the wholesale dealers in tobacco be charged a license fee of \$100.

Rep. Mc Bryde said there should be some difference made between retail and wholesale dealers. It was not fair to charge large and small dealers the same.

Rep. Winston moved that the section be deferred until the Minister of Finance should be present.

Rep. Richards moved that the vote to refer that section to a committee be considered.

Rep. Robertson—it seems to me that this is one of the provisions that the House of Lords up stairs has inserted to grind the poor man down on his very knuckles and to allow the rich man to go free.

Rep. Robertson said the license proposed was unjust and should not be allowed. He moved to amend the section so as to make the annual fee \$250 as "import" thus throwing the burden off the shoulders of the poor man.

Rep. Richards referred to the importance in ports on the islands outside of Honolulu and thought that the section should be referred to a committee to get figures for the use of the House, before further consideration.

Motion to reconsider carried. Section referred to a select committee. At 12 noon, House adjourned to 1:30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House called to order at 1:30 p.m. A communication from the Senate announced transmission of Senate Bill No. 37.

Rep. Richards reported House Bill No. 28, printed.

Rep. Winston moved that House Bill No. 25 be referred to the same select committee having Senate Bill No. 9 under consideration. Carried.

Rep. Kamauha moved to increase the number of Representatives on the select committee to consider House Bill No. 12, from 3 to 5.

Consideration of License Bill resumed.

A motion to add Lihue to the list of places included in Section 103, referring to license on vehicles. Carried. Other sections in regard to vehicles were passed.

Rep. Richards moved to refer all sections remaining after section 103 to the select committee. Carried.

House Bill No. 34, relating to house-breaking, brought up in second reading section by section.

A motion to defer reading of the bill until the appearance of Attorney-General Smith and Rep. Robertson in the House was lost.

Bill passed second reading. Ordered type written.

House Bill No. 35, relating to gross cheat, brought up for consideration and passed second reading. Ordered type written.

Speaker Naone announced the following names on the special committee to consider referred sections of the License Bill: Reps. Robertson, Rycroft, Kamauha, Richards, and Winston.

At 2:45 p.m. House adjourned until 9 a.m. this morning.

Sixty-third Day.

SATURDAY, May 9.

Rep. Robertson presented the following minority report on House bills Nos. 18 and 24, relating to the Acts to Mitigate and Unlawful Sexual Intercourse respectively:

The undersigned, a minority of your select committee to whom were referred House Bill No. 18, an Act to repeal the "Act to Mitigate," and House bill

No. 24, relating to unlawful sexual intercourse, beg leave to report as follows:

In regard to Bill No. 18, we agree with the majority of the committee that it should not pass, though for different reasons.

"It seems to be the unanimous opinion of those who were acquainted with the condition of things in Honolulu prior to the passage of the Act to Mitigate, in 1890; of those who have had to do with the execution of the law since then; of those who are mindful of the fact that we have a comparatively large floating male population, composed chiefly of seafaring men, of physicians of experience, of those who are in touch with the ways of the world—in short, of those who know what they are talking about—that the Act to Mitigate has done a good deal to mitigate the evils of prostitution. Remembering that it was never designed to be a moral measure, but only a sanitary one, and appreciating the good it has done, not only for the present generation but for posterity, we are in favor of leaving the statute upon the books, even if it does seem inconsistent to have one statute for the punishment of common prostitutes and another to provide for their health and cleanliness under the semi-protection of the law.

"As to Bill No. 24, it seems that it was originally intended to be supplementary to the existing laws on the subject, though the majority of the committee regard it as substantially taking the place of the Act to Mitigate as well as being additional to and cumulative upon other existing laws. Most of this bill covers matters already provided for by laws now in force. Chapters 11 and 12 of the Penal Code provide for the punishment of illegal sexual intercourse in all its forms, from fornication up to rape upon children. There are also laws in force providing for the punishment of common prostitutes for the examination and treatment, when diseased, of such as are registered, and for their punishment in case of failure to register; laws against the keeping of houses of prostitution; laws for the punishment of lewd, wanton and lascivious conduct, and against indecent exposure, and laws to prohibit indecent solicitations and procuring; yet all these laws, with more or less modification, are sought to be re-enacted in the bill now before us. If any advantage were to be gained or any improvement made by substituting the proposed Act for the present laws, we would advocate the change, but no advantage is to be gained from multiplying statutes upon the same subject.

"One new provision to be found in this bill is that while requiring a prostitute to report for examination, it provides that if she is found to be diseased she is to be prosecuted for unlawful sexual intercourse, the penalty for which may be imprisonment not exceeding three years, or a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both, in the discretion of the court. The effect of such a provision will be to cause all prostitutes who are diseased to conceal their disease from the authorities and spread it broadcast among the men who patronize them. But the principal innovation is made in Section 3 of the bill. That section provides that when any person, male or female, is believed by any other person to be guilty of unlawful sexual intercourse, he or she may be arrested and subjected to a physical examination, and if it be found that such person has a sexual disease, he or she may be detained until cured, and in addition may be prosecuted for unlawful sexual intercourse and punished as above mentioned.

"It is doubtful whether such a law would be constitutional. Even if it were enacted it is not likely that it would ever be enforced, because it is so absurd and impractical. It leaves too much room for abuse and blackmail.

"The fact that unlawful sexual intercourse continues, apparently without abatement, notwithstanding that prohibitory laws have been in force these many years, some of them since the beginning of civilized government here would seem sufficient to convince the most skeptical that it is impossible to stamp out the so-called social evil by legislative enactment.

"The increase in the number of Japanese prostitutes has been mentioned as a serious menace to the morality of the community, but we believe that it is not an unmitigated evil, for it has undoubtedly relieved to a great extent the tremendous pressure which the native women have heretofore had to stand, to the detriment of the Hawaiian race, both physically and morally.

"While we favor the passage of all manner of wholesome and reasonable laws for the protection of the good order and morals of the community, we cannot advise the passage of this bill, no matter how good the intentions of the AMATEUR REFORMERS and the WOULD-BE PARKHURSTS who advocate it may be.

"We therefore recommend that both bills be indefinitely postponed.

"A. G. M. ROBERTSON.
R. RYCROFT."

Proposed amendment to Article 63 of the Constitution was made the order of the day for Monday.

House bill No. 25, relating to the presence of children on public streets during certain hours, taken up for consideration in second reading and passed with recommendations of the committee. Bill ordered typewritten.

Senate Bill No. 31, dealing with corporations, brought up in second reading and passed with amendments.

House bill No. 37, relating to assaults on public officers, brought up in second reading and passed. Bill ordered typewritten.

(Signed) J. H. LATTIMER.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore the shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by the Hollister Drug Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands, and all dealers in medicines.

vision by which all steamers leaving ports with infectious diseases must comply with the United States regulations before their sailing from such ports. Failure to do this simply results in the refusal of admittance of such steamers into port.

Honolulu had had experience with cholera last year. In February it was learned that a very malignant form of cholera had broken out in Japan again. There was constant danger of the disease reaching this port.

With this danger staring the country in the face, the Board of Health had written to the United States Government, asking that Dr. Eldredge, that country's official physician in Japan, be allowed to act for the Hawaiian Islands.

The request was granted and good results were made evident almost imme-

diately.

On the same day that the Gaelic arrived in port from Japan and China, a message was received from San Francisco sent from Japan by Dr. Eldredge by means of a cablegram, telling of the existence of the black plague aboard the Gaelic. Thus warned, the Board of Health was put on its guard.

The bill introduced looked toward ap-

pointing a man to see to the interests of the Hawaiian Islands in ports touched by steamers coming to this port from the Orient.

House bill No. 39, relating to perjury and subornation of perjury, passed sec-

ond reading. Ordered typewritten.

Under suspension of rules Minister Smith gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery.

House bill No. 40, relating to vagrants and disorderly persons, passed second reading. Ordered typewritten.

House bill No. 41, relating to assault and battery, passed second reading. Ordered typewritten.

House bill No. 38, relating to malici-

ous injury, took the same course.

Senate bill No. 37, relating to hospital

for infirm and aged Chinese, read first

time and referred to the Committee on

Public Health.

House bill No. 42, relating to powers of Commissioners of Land, passed sec-

ond reading. Ordered typewritten.

At 11:25 a.m. the House adjourned until 10 a.m. Monday.

The O. S. S. Australia, Houlette master, sailed for San Fran-

cisco with a large number of pas-

sengers and a full cargo at 4 p.m.

Saturday. The Hawaiian band was on the Oceanic wharf and played from 3 o'clock until the de-

parture of the Australia.

THE O. S. S. AUSTRALIA.

Why Lattimer's Application for a Pol-

icy Was Rejected.

Cured Himself of Bright's Disease and

Pronounced a "Good Risk"—How

He Did It.

(From the Industrial News, Jackson,

Mich.)

Mr. J. H. Lattimer is a well-known citizen of Jackson, Mich., residing at 215 Northwest avenue, where he has lived for thirty years.

After suffering four years with a kidney trouble, Mr. Lattimer succeeded in effecting a cure. In a spirit of gratitude with the laudable design of benefiting those who might be afflicted as he has been, he prepared the following statement of his case for publication.

In it he gives an account of his symptoms and sufferings, and describes the means by which his recovery was wrought. He says:

"In preparing the following state-
ment I am impelled by no desire of
notoriety, but by a wish to benefit my
fellows-man.

"My age is 45. Something over four
years ago I found that I had a kidney
trouble. I had pretty wide knowledge
of medicine, and thinking I could cure
myself, as I had often done before, I used
the remedies usually prescribed for
the complaint in question, but with
little effect, and the symptoms, severe
pains in the small of the back, accom-
panied by frequent spells of dizziness,
sleeplessness, etc., gradually increased.

"At this time, with a view of gaining
protection for those dependent upon me,
I applied for a policy of insurance upon
my life. It was found, however, that my
health was too much impaired, and after a rigorous examination by the in-
surance company's physician, my applica-
tion was rejected. I became thor-
oughly alarmed, and after trying every
remedy that I knew of, without receiving
any benefit, I consulted the ablest
medical practitioners. Their efforts to
check the progress of the disease were
not more successful than my own had
been, and I gave up in despair.

"While we favor the passage of all
manner of wholesome and reasonable
laws for the protection of the good
order and morals of the community, we
cannot advise the passage of this bill,
no matter how good the intentions of
the AMATEUR REFORMERS and the
WOULD-BE PARKHURSTS who advocate
it may be.

"We therefore recommend that both
bills be indefinitely postponed.

"A. G. M. ROBERTSON.
R. RYCROFT."

Proposed amendment to Article 63 of the Constitution was made the order of the day for Monday.

House bill No. 25, relating to the presence of children on public streets during certain hours, taken up for consideration in second reading and passed with recommendations of the committee. Bill ordered typewritten.

Senate Bill No. 31, dealing with cor-

porations, brought up in second reading and passed with amendments.

House bill No. 37, relating to assaults on public officers, brought up in second reading and passed. Bill ordered typewritten.

(Signed) J. H. LATTIMER.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore the shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by the Hollister Drug Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands, and all dealers in medicines.

Your Stock

THE KROEGER PIANO.

\$35

Testimonial to Agent Bergstrom

From a Celebrated Pianist.

(P. C. Advertiser, January 10, 1896.)

Honolulu, H. I., December 28, 1895.

J. W. BERGSTROM, AGENT KROEGER PIANO.

Dear Sirs—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the character of the Kroeger Cabinet Grand Piano used by me at the series

of concerts given at the Y. M. C. A. Hall by the Ovile Minson Concert Company.</



Molly did not like The Amazing Marriage, that was evident. She couldn't even finish Lord Ormont, and declined all offers of more "good Meredith."

SIBYL

THE SOCIAL SIDE.

During the past week society circles have been much taken up by the tennis tournament, and hence had but little time for anything else. The evenings at home and the evenings spent pleasantly at the homes of friends have had for the all-absorbing topic the ins and outs of tennis and the various points, good and bad, of the players.

"Style!" exclaimed Emma. "Why my child, you surely do not read novels for their style? Do you have a preference for Zola and de Maupassant? Do you dress in Butterick's paper patterns because style is necessary in gowns?" Molly saw fit to pout as she took a jump of sugar.

"But he pelts me with his queer words! He covers up the story... He puts me out of all patience!" We all laughed. Emma laid her hand on Molly's shoulder and held her at arm's length. "Then try it again some lonely rainy day when you are desperate even to the reading of Lord Ormont. No, begin on Richard Feverel. Read it alone to Jack, and talk over it. You will admire and laugh, and you will criticize, of course, but your voice will break when you read Claire's diary. You will turn away to hide your tears when you finish the book, and you will love it as you do Mill on the Floss."

"Really, quite a sermonette!" laughed Molly. "If I can merely weep over Meredith and not hate him, I am willing to give him one more trial." She walked thoughtfully along the edge of the big ring, turned a sharp corner, then began again—

"To tell the truth, Arthur Freeman saw me reading Lord Ormont. He is counted clever, you know—"

"But it takes forceps to draw a word of praise from him," was Emma's quick parenthesis.

"Yes, we call him Sir Cynic, but clever he undoubtedly is," persisted Molly, "and he scoffed at Meredith thusly: 'Always prouetting on the point of an epigram, or turning on his search-light of wit and blinding you, then burying you in his sandstorm of words.' Arthur remarked further that life was too short to spend it threshing Meredith. At best he would never need multitudes."

In the corner with its twenty pillows was one called Sibyl and at this point she was heard from:

"Great minds—same channels—same words, even. Pity 'tis 'tis true that George Parsons Lathrop has said much the same thing long since," and she waved her kahili towards the table and the Atlantic.

"You can't mean it! The impostor!" but Molly looked more curious than fierce as she scanned the page before her. "But not all Arthur's words are here, and he holds it as his view, no matter who said it first. And Lathrop evidently sees Meredith's faults too."

Yes, but he lost his wager on Meredith's popularity. One thing, however, condones his short sightedness to me—he sees resemblances to Shakespeare and Browning, which I found long ago. For the rest, of course we come on pert epigrams, long-windedness, extravagance and gordan knots of words." Emma looked at Molly absently and grew enthusiastic. "But I love him for his very perversity. He stimulates. Why I could be consoled for a day of fierce neuralgia by a new book of his. I could live to celebrate my centennial cheerfully if George Meredith would publish a new book biennially. Did you ever eat an Educator cracker? Do you know how crisp and nutty it is, and how it makes bone and brain. That is George Meredith. Other novelists have a way like mush; a continued diet of this evolves us of a toothless race."

This was rabid, as Molly remarked, but Emma gave no heed. She was wound up to spin longer.

"His women are his glory. Who else since Shakespeare has such a gallery—Lucy, Diana, Emilia, Rosamond, Lady Charlotte, Amilie and Corinthian Jane? They are beautiful, high minded, living creatures, radiant, spontaneous, strong and absolutely real. George Meredith looks out on life with a view that is broad and healthy and unerring. He is the philosopher of modern progress, and its poet. Who is such a wizard of wit? Who has so much gold in his currency of words?"

In her panegyric Emma had forgotten us, I believed. Her chin was resting on her hand, her eyes were fixed on a bit of satsuma above the low book-shelves, and her voice was deep with emotion. She went on:

"Some one calls Richard Feverel 'a live coal from the altar of genius.' It

LATE NEWS FROM MAUI

Rebellious Sailors of the Leahi Come to Time.

OKOLEHAO MAKER CAPTURED.

Naturalist Perkins Hunting Insects. David Colville Goes to Makaweli. East Maui Seminary to Celebrate 25th Anniversary—News and Notes.

MAUI, May 9.—Four of the six rebellious sailors of the bark Leahi returned to the ship at Kahului Saturday the 2d and sailed for San Francisco. The remaining two continued to obstinate and were fined \$30 and costs by the Wailuku district judge. Captain Johnson employed three Japanese to take the places of the absentees.

At the auction in Wailuku during the 2d inst., M. J. McLane, of Speckelsville, bought the Fred Scholtz blacksmith shop, tools, unexpired lease of land, etc. It is reported that he will shortly open the shop.

By the Clandine of the 2d the following departed for Honolulu: Mrs. A. R. Laws, who has been visiting Makaweli, her former place of residence; Mrs. Damon, who has been guest at the homes of her uncles, Messrs. E. G. and G. E. Beckwith; Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, who remains in the capital for several weeks, and David Colville, who leaves Paia to take a permanent position at Makaweli, Kauai. Though Mr. Colville has been but a short time on Maui, his departure is greatly regretted by quite a large coterie of Makawao friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Gregory of San Francisco spent the night of the 4th on Haleakala, and took the Kinau for Hilo and Kilauea.

It was Morris Damon of Honolulu, not his uncle Morris Beckwith of London who played violin solos at the last meeting of the Makawao Literary Society.

R. C. L. Perkins, the naturalist, is camping on Haleakala's slope above Olinde, and is seeking not so much birds as insects. There are some most gorgeous moths near the summit of the mountain.

Mrs. W. L. Graham of Honolulu is the guest of W. C. Crook of Makawao.

R. L. Moore, the Honolulu dentist, is in Wailuku.

Mrs. P. T. C. is "do want to see Wilder Right play."

"Oh, dear, I wish tomorrow would come," was the sleepy expression of a sympathizer of the junior members of the P. T. C. "I do want to see Wilder Right play."

"Yes," said a young gentleman who had just dropped in to relate a few things which he thought might be of interest, "but you didn't see the fun Will Dickey took off his hat without assistance. Walter Dillingham smashed a ball down the side line which bounded to the rim of Will's hat and frightened him so badly that he pushed the button of his camera too quickly, and the result was a photograph of his escaping hat."

"By the way, wasn't it funny to see Charlie prepare for a jump and then fail to jump?"

"Yes," said a young gentleman who had just dropped in to relate a few things which he thought might be of interest, "but you didn't see the fun Will Dickey took off his hat without assistance. Walter Dillingham smashed a ball down the side line which bounded to the rim of Will's hat and frightened him so badly that he pushed the button of his camera too quickly, and the result was a photograph of his escaping hat."

"Do you know I am perfectly weak from yelling today. Why, when the set between Ernest Wodehouse and Charlie Hyde was on I do really believe I jumped as much as Charlie did on the court," said a young lady who had been an interested spectator of the day's tennis.

In one home the conversation became quite animated and lasted until the steps of a fond mother were heard going back and forth and in and out of different rooms with no particular goal in view, and all this in the dark.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, — MAY 12, 1896

There was an error in figures in an article upon income tax in Monday's "Advertiser." The limit of exemption of incomes favored by this paper is \$600, not \$300, as printed. With a higher rate of tax the exemption would rise to incomes of \$800.

Anyone who was round on Saturday night would be well satisfied of the need of the curfew bill. The number of young children in and around King street, mixing with some of the worst characters in town, was sufficient evidence of the need of a law upon this subject. An amendment might be made making the hour eight instead of nine. If our legislators want personal information on the subject, they had better pay a visit to the merry-go-round some Saturday night.

The views of Mr. Grinbaum, given in another column, are a practical indorsement of the position taken by the Advertiser on the funding bill. All along it has been clear that the fight made under cover of Senator McCandless' resolution was really a fight to keep up the rate of interest for the next two years. In course of time the Senators will see the error of their ways and will feel sorry that they acted as they did. In the case of Mr. Damon, his action has been patriotic enough. His plans were such that they actually cut into his private business.

AMUSEMENTS.

The lawn tennis playing that has been displayed before the public during the last week has been of a high class character, which would make a show either in the East or in Europe. It speaks well for the energy of the young people that so vigorous a game is carried on in our tropical climate. Most of the players have been born on the Islands, so that there is evidently no deterioration of the stock when brought up here.

All work and no play, as the old adage has it, makes Jack a dull boy, but the play must be healthful or it is to be feared that "Jack" will not improve. Such healthful exercises as baseball, tennis, cricket, boating, yachting, cycling and archery all tend to invigorate and to brace the nerves and clear the brain. All these amusements are practiced here, and those who take up the amusements prove no mean players. Another amusement has just been added to the list, viz: golf. In this the old as well as young can join, and obtain excellent exercise without too violent exertion.

Truly Honolulu is a pleasure loving city and it largely takes its pleasure in a healthy way, long may it continue to do so.

GAMBLING.

The gambling conviction in the court on Friday shows that the police are alive to the situation and do not run in only Chinese. It is very hard to get evidence against the Anglo-Saxon in such matters, and it is only by such careful detective work as was done on this occasion that conviction can be obtained. The police have scored a decided point.

It may be argued that there is very little in a quiet game, but that argument drops to the ground when we all know that two fine young men within a very short time have been not only led astray, but have come to the felon's dock through indulgence in this vice of gambling. Let the police keep up their work in this direction. There are men here who bathe on this vice of young men, who lead them on to their inevitable ruin. Such men the law cannot reach as their merits, or rather demerits, deserve; but in a small way they do get their deserts, and there is hope that they have got it in this instance. The fine given by the judge was small, but the law was upheld. When Judge De La Vergne has been longer on the bench he will not be so lenient. The gambling he was dealing with was the very worst type of the vice. It was the type that leads young men to ruin.

"SOCIAL EVIL" STILL RAMPANT.

Members of the House of Representatives have taken it upon themselves to side-track the proposed laws aimed at the "social evil" of Honolulu. This leaves the community to spend another two years watching the evil tendencies at work in the less reputable portions of the city, and wonder what is to be done about it. The present law has been proved to be inadequate to keep the evil within bounds, and it is not pleasant to contemplate what another two years will bring forth. As the legal avenue for partial reform seems to be pretty effectually cut off, about the only thing left now for those who ad-

vocated the change in the law is to begin a canvass among the householders who are renting portions of their buildings to these moral leeches. We know of no more effectual method of at least driving the prostitutes from the public streets. If the low women could be buncheted in some out-of-the-way portion of the city something would at least be gained.

It is to be hoped that those who have done such good work in attempting to make the way to reform clear to the legislators will not allow one set-back to stop the movement made toward a proper solution of the problem. To be sure, it is easier to pass a law than it is to touch a private pocketbook, but since passing the law is out of the question, the only thing that remains is to attack along another line. If the people owning houses now occupied by prostitutes will refuse further lease to such tenants, one long advance step will be made. The good people should not forget that the "social evil" is by no means on the decrease, and the efforts to check the increase should not be lessened.

A FIRST-CLASS FRAUD.

The irrepressible N. B. Brackenridge is again to the fore. This time he has turned up at Evansville, Indiana. At that city he made the acquaintance of a gentleman who introduced Brackenridge to his friends. He represented that he owned a sugar plantation twenty-five miles from Honolulu, worth \$200,000, that Representative Robertson was his attorney, that he had just returned from Scotland, where he had been making contracts for sacks, and that he had left Mr. Dillingham in London. (Mr. Dillingham has not been in London since the year 1887.) He engaged the Evansville gentleman at a salary of \$3,000 a year and a house to come out and take charge of his business on the Islands. Then he borrowed money from his friends and skipped to St. Louis.

It is needless to say that Brackenridge is a fraud. This is the second time that knowledge of his having obtained money upon false pretenses has come down to the Islands, and there can be little doubt that he is on a career of systematic swindling. It will be well for newspapers in the States to stop this gentleman's little game by giving him a little notice. Brackenridge was only on the Islands for a few months, but by means of a directory, a retentive memory and a lurid imagination, he appears to have been beating his way pretty comfortably around.

The attention of the Foreign Office is also again called to the case. The Hawaiian Consuls ought to be warned that this man is around, so that they can authoritatively speak of him, should they happen to hear of his whereabouts. Application at the Police Court will supply information that may be of value.

LIQUOR COMMISSION REPORT.

A more conservative document than the majority report of the Liquor Commission could hardly be imagined. In fact it is hard for the average reader to make out why two members of the Commission should have felt called upon to raise objections to propositions which put the laws now on the statute books in such shape that they can be enforced, when about the only point made by the minority is that enforcement of laws is all that is necessary. Whether it is advisable or not to enact such radical measures as the Gothenburg or Dispensary laws, the Commission has set at rest the possibility of discussing such measures on account of the late day at which their report is brought before the Legislature. As the liquor problem is one which entails the consideration of a vast number of wheels within wheels, it is perhaps quite as well that another two years be given for the consideration of the more important details of reforms having a prohibitory tendency. We would suggest that the members of the Commission appointed to continue the investigation of this topic begin their work as soon as possible, so they may have it completed and the results ready to submit to the Legislature before that body convenes in 1898.

Although it seems to be foreordained that a good portion of the work of the Commission is to amount to nothing except as a foundation for the next Commission to build on, it is to be hoped that the Legislature will find time to endorse the recommendation to do away with screens and private entrances to saloons. If the saloon is a legitimate institution, let its business be carried on in the same free and open manner as all other lines of trade. Let the counter at which a man buys his goods be open to public view as the dry goods counter or the soda fountain stand. There is nothing gained to the community by providing secretive nooks for men to satiate their appetites. The bar-room screen never was and never will be a moral agent.

One of the complaints made by the liquor dealers is that there is a large amount of illicit selling going on, which

suggests a question. How is this liquor obtained for illicit sale? If the liquor dealers will themselves investigate this question, and having decided upon the answer, give their information to the authorities and assist the authorities in stopping the illicit sale, it is safe to say that the dealers will have very little cause for complaint. The liquor dealers claim that they are quite as anxious as the moral reformers are to stop the sale of liquor outside certain legalized channels. Now the way is certainly open to them to prevent, in a measure, this leak, and we trust they will take advantage of the opportunity.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

After all the days spent by the United States Congress in discussing the Cuban situation, any effective expression of friendship for the insurgents who are fighting for liberty appears to be as far distant as it was the day before Congress opened. President Cleveland has given Spain to understand that he is still friendly to the monarchical government, and the Cubans may "whistle" for recognition at his hands. President Cleveland's failure to act is probably due in a measure to influence brought to bear by American plantation owners in Cuba, who have entered suit against Spain for damages done their property by the insurgents. What he will do, however, before November, is quite another question, as the Cuban resolution will undoubtedly be taken into the campaign, and the Democratic managers will be anxious to coin as much political capital as possible before the people go to the polls.

The appointment of General Flitz-Hugh Lee to represent the United States in Havana has more or less significance, as indicating President Cleveland's intention to gain an opinion on the situation from a military standpoint. As has been suggested by some Eastern journals, General Lee's mission to Havana is not unlike that of Paramount Blount to this country. Unless Lee goes back on his previous record, he will favor the efforts of the Cubans, if there is a ghost of a show for their success, and he will not sink his own personality into oblivion by coloring his report according to orders, as was the case with Blount.

With the exception that Congressional action has preceded the edict of the President, the Cuban affair occupies much the same position as the Hawaiian question did three years ago. There is no question that the sympathies of the members of Congress and the American people are with the men who have organized the Cuban Republic and are now fighting to obtain recognition and control. President Cleveland has it in his power to aid or injure. It seems hardly possible that he will do the latter, but with "men of destiny" there is no telling what they will do.

By recognition of the Cubans the United States will incur the everlasting hatred of Spain, and the possibility—not probability—of war with that country. Recognition will also assure the success of the Cubans. Inaction on the part of President Cleveland will prolong the Cuban war to a fight for extermination, and there is no telling when it will end. The Cubans are aroused as never before, and with liberal friends in the United States to supply arms, ammunition and men, they will continue their peculiar warfare until their forces are wiped out completely or the business interests of the island join forces with them and throw off the Spanish yoke. The Cubans know, the world knows, that Spanish promises to deal with greater liberality toward the people of the "ever-faithful isle" are not worth the paper they are written on, and with the insurgents the situation has simmered down to a case of liberty or death.

AN INTERESTING BUDGET.

The budget speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in the British House of Commons, presented some very interesting figures. The expenditures for the past year had been greater than any year since the last great war, and at the same time the surplus—how a Minister of Finance must lick his lips over a surplus—was the largest that had ever been reported. The expenditures were \$488,290,000, and the surplus was \$21,040,000, which gives an income of about \$500,000,000. The surplus has been used for national defense.

The increase of revenue from tobacco, wine and tea had been very marked. An increase in these articles shows a marked increase in the prosperity of the mechanics and laborers. The increase in the consumption of tea was 10,000,000 pounds for the year. As an offset to the increased consumption of tea, which must be dear to the heart of the prohibitionist, there was an increase of 1,200,000 bottles of champagne over the normal average, and the increase is put down to the credit of the members of the stock exchange and speculators. It is to be hoped that success in dealing in stocks will not de-

morale any of our stock dealing firms, but Mr. Damon may look for increased revenue, and the California wine growers may yet rejoice, if the precedent of the British stock exchange is to be followed here.

A reduction had been made in the national debt of over \$40,000,000, the largest reduction but one on record; \$500,000,000 of debt had been paid off in thirteen years. A remarkable statement of the Minister was that in the event of war, when the country would have to fight for its life, the reserve was so great that without imposing a penny of taxation a sum of \$1,000,000,000 could be raised for defense, and the debt be no larger than it was in 1857.

Dealing with the future, the estimated expenditure was a little over \$500,000,000, the revenue about \$508,540,000, and the estimated surplus \$8,540,000. This surplus would in part be used to reduce the rate on land from four shillings to one shilling, and a little over two millions of it was to be given to increase the grants for education.

Besides being a matter of interest in the actual figures given, the above shows how a budget can be handled, and it can also be used to show why so full a statement cannot be made here. The thing lies in a nut shell. The Ministers here have not staff enough, and their own time is taken up too much with detail and routine work. The offices of the Government are run with as small a staff as possible, and in some cases with a staff inadequate to the work placed upon them, and the result is that information, such as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has at his beck and call, is very hard to obtain, and frequently can only be obtained after it would not have been of use. Still, it seems possible that, by looking well ahead and keeping well in mind what will be required at the commencement of any Legislature, such information may be ready to the hand of the Minister when required.

THE INCOME TAX.

The advantages of an income tax is that a Minister of Finance can increase or decrease the national income with an almost certain knowledge of how much he will gain or how much he will renounce. It is also a certain guide to the prosperity of a country. Thus, in England in 1854, one penny in the pound income tax produced over one million of revenue; from 1864 to 1876 the net yield was one million and three-quarters for every penny in the pound, while in 1884 it was more than two million for every penny.

The rate of tax under an income tax is variable according to the needs of the country. With us it would vary, probably, every session, or once in two years. With great prosperity a three per cent. rate, which is Mr. Winston's proposition, might be reduced to a two per cent. rate, or if large public works were needed a four per cent. rate might be put on. The higher the rate the larger the exemption should be. Thus, if it is decided that the limit of exemption should be \$300 at the three per cent. rate, if the rate was ever raised to four per cent. the limit of exemption might be made \$400. Mr. Winston's bill is now in the hands of a committee of the House, and will be reported on next Friday. The bill will then be fully discussed in all its bearings. It is undoubtedly a popular bill, and acts in the direction that taxation should go. With exemptions not too high and abatements not too low, it will be of advantage to the community and the Ministry.

There may be some doubt as to some minds as to the working of an income tax. The property holder may think that he gets doubly taxed. But this is not true in practice, because the income tax will in effect lower the property tax, which has to bear the brunt of the burden now. "The larger the amount raised by the income tax," says a writer on this subject, "the less the amount to be raised by a property tax." Moreover, men who make large incomes now, say anywhere from \$8,000 to \$15,000 a year—and doubtless some professional incomes exceed this—hardly pay at the present time any taxes at all, unless they put their money into real estate. We will take a successful lawyer or doctor. He hires a house, part of it furnished. He keeps a few horses and a carriage or two, and he makes an income of say \$10,000. All he can be assessed upon is a few trinkets, his horses and his carriages, say \$30 a year in all. If he invests his surplus money in Government bonds at six per cent., he does not pay a cent more taxes. An owner of real estate has to pay on the assessed value of his estate. Mr. Winston's bill would make the \$10,000 man pay \$300 in taxes instead of \$30, as now. It is very plain that if the Minister of Finance had such means of reaching incomes which are not now taxed, he would be able to relieve others who are now taxed unduly.

However, it should be remembered that in taxing incomes, an income from a permanent source should be more heavily taxed than a transient one. A professional man with an income of

\$10,000 from his profession is not as well off as one who receives the same amount from bonds. In the former case the income is reduced by life insurance, savings, and so forth, while in the latter the whole may be spent, and on the man's death the income of \$10,000 will still go on. The latter man ought, therefore, to pay a higher rate, and this rate is reached by a light property tax. In such a case there is no double taxation, there is only laying a burden on shoulders that can bear it.

TAX IN FORM.

Taxing luxuries has been a just and proper use of the taxing power, and they have, in some countries, been progressive taxes. The main idea of such taxation was to exempt the necessities of life and to throw the burden upon luxuries. Pitt was a thorough believer in progressive taxation. Thus, in his scheme for a carriage tax, one carriage was charged \$40; if two were kept, \$40 for the first, \$45 for the second; if three or more, \$40 for the first and \$50 apiece for the others. So in the matter of a tax on servants the same progressive scale of charge was used. In 1785 there was a tax of \$6.25 for one servant, and it mounted up progressively to \$15 apiece where eleven or more servants were kept.

These instances are cited to show how a progressive tax reaching the rich and laying small burdens on the poor can be done. It is the problem of the taxation of this country. We do not want to get increased taxes from the two hundred dollar a year men. If anything we should decrease the amount of taxation on such small incomes. To ask five dollars a year from a small income is far too much; such incomes should escape taxation in toto. But our taxation upon those who have large incomes should be correspondingly great.

Our strong objection to the license bill is its unfairness; the man who has a large income from his profession or trade has to pay just as much as one who is getting little or nothing from it, and this is both unjust and unfair. It is really but a makeshift. It is quite understood that the Minister regards it as but a little stopping of the leak as it were, a mere patching of the financial hull to wait till such time as a sound and complete system of taxation shall be formulated.

Our financial policy needs a complete overhauling. Whatever the Legislature may do this session, and there can be no gainsaying that there have been some good bills proposed—notably Mr. Winston's income tax bill and the funding scheme of the Minister of Finance, still, they have not come forward in the shape of a harmonious whole, but have been, to a certain extent, isolated efforts at solving a difficult question.

There is no doubt but that a system of taxation could be devised for this country which would press less hardly on the small incomes, and yet yield a national income far in excess of what it is now. It should be the distinct study of Senators and Representatives, after this session is over, to be prepared two years hence with a comprehensive scheme for remodelling the taxes of the country. The House of Representatives may be relied on to do what it can in this direction, but the time of the session is limited, and it is doubtful whether the question can be definitely settled in the period remaining. But a beginning has been made, and a good one, and men's minds are being turned to the question. Once the public is aroused, we can be sure that it will speak at the elections.

REVIEW OF THE FUNDING VOTES.

After the vote of the Senate on the McCandless resolution Friday, we are not disposed to dispute the statement made by one of our worthy legislators, that the refunding proposition has received its quietus for the present session. Consequently, it is interesting if not important to review the history of this measure that has been handled in such an unstatesmanlike manner.

The funding bill was introduced by Minister Damon as one of numerous measures to get the financial obligations of this country into a business-like condition, to reduce our annual interest account and establish our credit abroad. The bill was referred to a special committee. The committee obtained the views of a few business men who opposed the measure on account of the large discounts and commissions proposed, and also suggested that it would be better to wait two years before attempting such a move. After due time taken for deliberation, the special committee offered a majority report recommending that the measure be tabled.

Senators Schmidt and Baldwin offered a minority report favoring the bill. The reports came before the Senate, and after a few five-minute speeches the funding bill was tabled.

This was a manifestly unpopular move, and the Senators who voted against the bill saw it. Then it was that Senator McCandless' resolution, "to obtain the sense of the Senate" on a four per cent. loan with three per

cent. discount and two per cent. commission, came to the front as a peace offering to soften the raw edge of criticism following the hasty and ill-advised action. No one with half an eye to business administration could expect the Executive to attempt to refund on the conditions named. The supporters of the resolution had no proof to offer that the national loan could be refunded on those conditions. They stated that it could be done, and that was the end of it. The Executive would have displayed the height of imbecility to accept simply a "say so" that was not backed up by good United States gold coin or its equivalent.

As proof of the fact that a fair proportion of the Senate is in favor of refunding, the McCandless resolution was voted down. Then it was found that the requisite number of votes could not be obtained to take the funding bill from the table. In hopes that some compromise might be reached to save the Senate from the reproach consequent to killing such a popular measure as the refunding bill, the McCandless resolution was again taken up, and failing in the compromise, again voted down—and the funding bill continues to repose on the table.

Whatever defects there may have been in the funding bill as it was introduced they have been shadowed into insignificance by the manner in which the bill was handled. The bill was certainly of sufficient importance to have been given the dignity of a Senate caucus. Judging from the vote which tabled the bill, and later votes on the McCandless resolution, it is quite evident that some of the Senators didn't realize what they were doing when the majority report was accepted. Even now it is rumored on very good authority that if Senator Baldwin's amendment to the resolution had been five per cent. instead of eight it would have been accepted. But this was not discovered until the Senate had adjourned for the day. In fact, the history of the bill during its life in the Senate has been notable for the large number of instances where the forethoughts have come afterwards, which reminds one of the request made in the House that a vote be reconsidered so that the members could find out what they had voted for.

With the funding bill the discussion at the open meeting of the Finance Committee seems to have shaped the destiny of the measure more than anything that was said in the Senate. The men who wanted the bill tabled got in their work, and those who had not formed positive opinions awoke too late to save the bill. Hence it is that to the Senate and the Senate alone is due the continuance of the fat six per cent. interest which Hawaii is paying its bondholders.

JOURNALISTIC ART.

SENATE AND LIQUOR.

Reports Received from Liquor Commission.

MCCANDLESS AND THE FISHERMEN

Amending the Constitution—Rep. Robertson Still Looking After Penal Code—The Curfew Bill Passed Third Reading—Practice of Medicine, Etc.

Sixty-third Day.

MONDAY, May 11.

After the opening exercises President Wilder presented the report of the Special Liquor Commission appointed by the President. The report was received and ordered printed.

Senator Lyman, from the Public Lands Committee, reported favorably on the bill relating to a permanent settlement of Kapiolani Park. The same committee also reported on the petition of E. P. Low and R. R. Hind regarding relief from taxes on land at Kukauau. The committee find that the statements of the petitioners are correct, but as the land was bought at public auction, they cannot recommend that the petition be granted. The report was adopted.

Senator Lyman gave notice of bill to provide for the extension of certain streets of Hilo.

Senate bill to provide for a polling place in only one precinct in cases where there is only one candidate. The constitutionality of this measure being questioned, it was referred to the Attorney General.

The joint resolution on the Great Seal of the Republic was received and referred back.

Senate bill No. 34, relating to fisheries, came up for third reading. Senator McCandless moved to indefinitely postpone the bill, as it worked a hardship on the poor people. He did not believe in hedging about the sea and all that is therein to a few people.

Senator Rice said the measure was to protect the natives against the inroads made on their fishing industry by the Chinese and Japanese.

Senator Baldwin was not entirely in sympathy with the bill. He thought better move would be to place a limit on the size of the fish taken from the water.

Senator McCandless' motion to indefinitely postpone was carried.

Senate bill No. 35, providing for the permanent settlement of Kapiolani Park, came up on second reading and was taken up section by section. Opposition arose to those sections of the bill which provides for the Pork Commissioners renting portions of the park to parties who will charge admission fee for public entertainments. Minister Damon said if the country was to have a park, let it have a free park, if a race course, then let it have a race course, but he was opposed to combining the two in the manner proposed. Mr. Damon favored a free park and cited instances where a free race course in a free park had proven successful.

The two sections touching on this point were deferred until absent members of the Senate could be consulted.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

A communication from the Senate announced transmission of certified copy of the report of the Minister of Finance; also the adopted report of the Senate Committee on Finance, relating to expenses of the cholera epidemic.

Rep. Richards reported for the Printing Committee that House Bills Nos. 29, 34, 35, 37, 38 and 41 had been typewritten; also House Bills Nos. 23 and 36 printed.

Rep. Hala asked to be excused from acting on the Select Committee to whom was referred the tax law. His reason was that all the other members of the committee were foreigners who understood English but not Hawaiian. Unfortunately he was not conversant with the English language and could understand none of the doings of the committee.

House Bills Nos. 19 and 24 were deferred until the arrival of Rep. Robertson.

Proposed amendment to the Article 63 of the Constitution brought up in second reading and passed unanimously. Ordered typewritten and read third time when reported on by the committee as ready.

House Bills Nos. 34, 35, 37, 38 and 41, proposed amendments to the Penal Code, taken up in third reading in the order named and passed unanimously.

House Bill No. 29, relating to the presence of the children upon the streets within certain hours, read third time and passed unanimously.

Under suspension of rules Minister Smith introduced his act relating to the regulation of medicine and surgery, the purport being to provide for a Board of Medical Inspectors before whom applicants for licenses to practice shall have to appear for examination for proper qualifications. Read first time by title, passed and referred to the Printing Committee.

House Bill No. 19, entitled "An act to mitigate the evils and diseases arising from prostitution" and House Bill No. 24, entitled "An act relating to unlawful sexual intercourse, and to provide remedies for the evils arising therefrom," taken up for consideration.

The recommendation of the committee to indefinitely postpone Bill No. 19 was adopted.

Rep. Kamaohoa moved that the minority report on House Bill No. 24 be considered. If it was adopted then there would be no waste of time in considering the bill section by section.

Rep. Hanuna wanted the bill read section by section but his motion did not prevail.

The minority report to indefinitely postpone was put to vote and adopted with a show of 11 to 3 hands.

Rep. Kamaohoa playfully moved for a reconsideration of the vote and the same three hands went up, so the motion was lost.

House Bill No. 33, relating to procedure in actions of condemnation under the right of eminent domain, passed second reading and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House Bill No. 36, relating to parks, public squares, etc., passed second reading and was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The reports of the Senate Committee and the Minister of Finance were brought up for consideration and referred to the Finance Committee.

Speaker Naone appointed Rep. Richards in place of Rep. Haina to serve on the select committee appointed to consider the tax bill.

At 11:30 House adjourned until 10 a.m. Tuesday.

ON NATIONAL FINANCE.

View of Funding Bill by Prominent Financier.

M. S. Grinbaum, who has just arrived from the coast, is a gentleman who has large interests here and naturally takes a great interest in all matters of finance.

In course of a conversation Mr. Grinbaum said that he was very much pleased with the action of the Government and its disinterested financial policy. Mr. Damon's plan for reducing the interest on the debt he considered an essentially good one. It worked for the good of the poorer and middle class taxpayers, whose interests it was necessary and right that a Government should consider, the wealthy being able to take care of themselves. If a Government can reduce its rate of interest it can in time afford to reduce its taxes.

Considering the resources of this country, the Government should not pay a higher rate than five per cent, and it ought not to be at all difficult to obtain that rate.

Lowering the rate of interest would have an excellent effect upon Hawaiian credit abroad. Mr. Grinbaum pointed out the self-evident proposition that the lower the rate of interest the better the financial standing of the country, and the fact that the rate had been lowered would naturally make capital look into investments in this country.

All this was foreshadowed in the funding bill of the Minister of Finance, which the "big eight" tabled so unmercifully. That the bondholders would naturally strive to keep up the six per cent rate was self-evident to the gentleman talked with. He said all mankind was as a rule selfish, and very naturally those here who were in a position or would be in a position to buy bonds made a fight to keep up the rate of interest.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Program for the Meeting on May 20, 21 and 22 Adopted.

The Medical Association of Hawaii will meet in Honolulu on May 20, 21 and 22, 1896. Following is the program as adopted by the executive committee at a meeting held in the office of Dr. McDowell last night:

FIRST DAY.

1. Call to order.
2. Reading of minutes.
3. Annual address of the President.
4. Reports of the secretary, executive and other committees.

5. Reading of constitution and by-laws and code of ethics of the American Medical Association.

6. Reading of applications for membership.
7. Motions and resolutions.
8. Election of members.
9. Election of officers.
10. Miscellaneous business.

Afternoon Session—Reading of papers and discussion of same.

Evening Session—Exhibition of patients and pathological specimens.

SECOND DAY.

Morning Session—Reading of papers and discussion of same.

Afternoon Session—Reading of papers and discussion of same.

Evening Session—Discussion of the Fee Bill.

THIRD DAY.

Morning Session—Reading of papers and discussion of same.

Afternoon Session—Visit to hospitals and other medical institutes of the city.

RACES TALKED OF.

Want Them July 4—Superiority of Australian Boats.

Efforts are being made by an honorary member of the Healani Club to arrange a series of races for July 4th. He believes that the Healani boys under more favorable conditions could win any race in which they would row against the Myrtles.

In a conversation yesterday, Ruby Dexter said he would have to decline, owing to the training necessary for the bicycle races June 11, and the probability of the twenty-five mile relay race coming off July 4th.

The ease with which the shells glided over the water on Saturday speaks well for the Australian made racing boats. Certainly no prettier or better made shells ever entered a harbor. In connection with this it may be said that James Stanbury, champion sculler of the world, will use a shell of the same make in his race with "Wag" Harding, which takes place in England July 13.

MORE OKOLEHAO SEIZED.

Manoa Native Caught in the Act of Distilling Liquor.

Detective Kaape and others made a raid on the distillery of J. E. Keanae in Manoa valley, Wednesday afternoon, and succeeded in catching the moonshiner in the act of distilling okolehao.

The spot chosen by Kama as a place for him to carry on his unlawful business was in the banana patch of a Chinaman about a half mile away from Manoa Church, on the Waikiki side. Kama was very much surprised at his being ferreted out, and well he might

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be, for he has been engaged in the distillery business for a long time without having been brought to justice. Probably the natives in Mauao will be very sorry that Keama has been arrested, as it is said they have been in the habit of getting their okolehao from him. The sparklin water of Manoa has never been sufficient to quench their thirst. Keama's trial will take place Monday morning.

ENTHUSIASM WANTED.

Valuable Paper Read by a Kauai Teacher.

MUST BE MUCH INTERESTED.

Need of Educational Books—Small Salaries Should Not Stand in the Way—Loyalty a Virtue—Benefits in Attending Teachers' Meetings, Etc.

The following paper on the The Need of Enthusiasm Among Teachers was read before the Kauai Teachers Association by Mrs. Kelsey, first assistant at Hanamaulu:

The common use of the word "enthusiasm" is not a wise one. Too often we say that such a person has a great deal of enthusiasm when in reality, we mean that he is affected by a sudden excitement.

We are coming to give the word a spasmodic cast which is unworthy of it. If we think of it as a matter of principle, steadily maintained with a continuous interest in that which the principle represents, we shall come nearer a true meaning of the word.

In teaching as in everything else a man must employ his mind, if he would be success. If he has not sufficient interest in his work to keep him in the way of progress he would do the schools a service by retiring. Not only should he keep glowing in himself a vital interest in his work and his pupils, but it is his business to inspire in the latter a corresponding interest. mere imitation lacks life.

Not long since I asked a Seattle teacher, who has been ten years in the work, if she did not enjoy watching for progress and development in her pupils. "Oh," said she, "I never think of that. I work for the money that it is in."

In a country where so many demands are made upon a teacher, such an answer might simply mean, "I am utterly weary," but in this land of short school hours, light requirements and generous holidays, it would represent lazy, unprincipled selfishness.

We are so isolated from external influences of an educational nature that we need to maintain a conscientious high standard of excellence for ourselves. To gain these suggestions, two methods are open to us. First, the study of educational books and periodicals. Secondly, attendance upon the teachers' meetings and conventions. In regard to the first, the obstacle lying foremost in the path of some of us is expense. Books are expensive of themselves and the cost of sending them here, even the cost of sending the money to pay for them is not slight.

In spite of our small salaries I believe that it is economy for every teacher to take regularly two or three educational periodicals, handbooks on methods of government, of teaching, of moral influences and vital growth and development of pupils, should be accumulated gradually, and studied carefully. Good sense and good judgment are necessary in the adoption of new methods. Adjustment to conditions should be thought out carefully and preparation of ourselves made thoroughly, or the work will end in one burst of enthusiasm, which has no foundation on which to rest. Spurts of this sort are as injurious to the school as a careless continuance in one groove.

Many projects which may be carried into effect in England or America with much profit are worse than useless here. Intelligent comparisons of conditions should be made in adopting new methods. We should study the present and probable future of our pupils, and here more than in most countries the question of utility needs consideration. So short the time at school, so inert the intellects of our pupils, it is worse than useless to lumber up our

daily programs with non-essentials. The most we can do is to keep informed as to the best methods of teaching those things that must be taught. Aids of all kinds should be brought into requisition as much as possible. If one intends to continue teaching, they are the best possible investments.

The second method of gaining help from outsiders is attendance at teachers' meetings and conventions. It has long been acknowledged that a teacher can do much more effective work if associated with other teachers in frequent conference. Especially here, where our difficulties are so similar and our limitations so narrow, do we need to get all possible inspiration and enlightenment from mutual interchange of thought, plan and method of work. What was my surprise last year to hear the secretary announce the absence of nearly half the members of this association!

Every one of us needs to be present, not only, but actively, present, at every one of our meetings. Our ideas need a thorough overhauling, shaking up and airing at least once a year, to keep them from "rigor mortis." Then the majority of us need the sociability incident to these meetings. We cannot afford to be hermit crabs, shutting out all contact with others. No mortal can live a beautiful, fully developed life who denies himself the companionship of his fellow mortals.

Loyalty to one's calling is a virtue, and like all other virtues, may be carried to an excess so great as to become a positive wrong. As, for instance, those strictures laid upon members of trades unions which are harmful to the men themselves and work serious injury to the public. While the original intent of the trades unions is a noble one, these limitations are extreme. So, while I believe that to a limited extent we should think of and study for the coming school term during our vacations, to spend six weeks out of the time we need for rest and change in study in a summer school would be an injury to our schools in many ways, especially if Honolulu were chosen as a permanent meeting place. If we did not become monomaniacs, wreaking the vengeance of exhausted nature on long-suffering schools in spasmodic attempts to put in practice all we crammed in the six weeks, we should soon become physical wrecks.

It is an indisputable fact that we see too little of the heads of the Educational Department, and too infrequently have the opportunity of learning from educational authorities by word of mouth. Still, a rational enthusiasm would hardly lead anyone to spend the most of his time for rest, in an unhealthy location, during the hottest part of the year, even could Pestalozzi, Comenius and all the other worthies be resurrected for his particular benefit. For my own part, I would rather vote for a two weeks' convention, to be held now on one island, now on another, with preference given to those places offering the best inducements. Of course we could not take a full normal course in that time, but we should be better able to assimilate and adjust to our work any new thoughts we may receive, in the time of rest to follow, than we should if we came physically unrefreshed back to our work after six weeks of cramming.

LAST SAD RITES.

Remains of C. R. McVeigh Laid at Rest.

A large number of friends of the late C. R. McVeigh attended his funeral at his late residence yesterday afternoon. The remains were encased in a handsome casket and an abundance of flowers had been sent from friends. The esteem in which Mr. McVeigh was held by the community was everywhere manifest. The pallbearers were Thomas Krouse, Willie Lishman, Louis Marks, A. W. Keech, C. A. Peacock, F. L. Stoltz and Theo. Hoffman. The interment was at Nuuanu Cemetery.

Letters from Kapapala Ranch report no change in the condition of Mokuaeweo.

The office for registration until July 1 is at the Tax Assessor's office in the Judiciary building.

Commissioner Marsden shipped a lot of lady birds to Kauai yesterday to feed on blights on that island.

The birthday anniversary of H. B. M. Victoria will be celebrated by the Sons of St. George and the Scottish Thistle Club at Independence Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Werner Von Gravemeyer, of Hamoa, Maui, arrived by the Claudine Sunday morning and are registered at the Hawaiian Hotel.

Officer Melanthy has been promoted to the office of senior turnkey at the police station, made vacant by the promotion of Harry Evans. V. J. Faggaroos, formerly custom house inspector, has been appointed second turnkey.

Wilfred Burns, of the Price & Burns Hawaiian Circus, is having an addition put to the tent, also a portable stage, 12x20 feet, in order to enable the comedians brought by Prof. Price from

OFF FOR JUNE RACES.

Good String of Horses From Spalding Stables.

KAUAI TO BE WELL REPRESENTED

Colonel Spalding May be on Hand. Social Views of Garden Isle—Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild Entertain—Narrow Escape for the James Makée.

KEALIA (Kauai), May 9.—Interest in Kealia and Kapaa circles seems to be centered upon the coming races to be held at Honolulu on June 11th, presumably owing to the fact that Col. Z. S. Spalding will enter a number of his celebrated thoroughbreds from his Kealia stables to take part in some of the events of the day.

The following noble animals were shipped to Honolulu per James Makée on May 7th. Cal Leonard, the genial trainer and rider, so well and favorably known to all prominent lovers of fine horses throughout California and the Hawaiian Islands, has them in charge: Duke of Norfolk, out of Rosita, by Kealia, foaled June 3d, 1888; Ballotta, out of Ballotta, by Kealia, foaled May 15th, 1889; Amethyst, out of Amandine, by Kealia, foaled June 4th, 1890; Amaranth out of Amandine by Kealia, foaled June 1st, 1891; Defender out of Amandine, by Kealia, foaled May 4, 1892.

The pedigrees are as follows: Rosita, dam Rivulet by Rivoli, bred by Governor Leland Stanford of California; Ballotta, sired by Norfolk, dam Ada C. by Revenue, bred by Theo. Winters, Rancho del Rio, California; Amandine, sired by Flood, dam Lady Amade by Imp. Hurrah; Kealia, dam Nova Zembla by Norfolk, bred by Governor Leland Stanford.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Morton and child and Mrs. Morton's sister, Miss Maud Auld, of Los Angeles, Cal., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George H. Fairchild at Kealia. The ladies were formerly school mates at the convent of the Sacred Heart, Oakland, Cal. Mrs. Fairchild gave a pol supper and luau in honor of her guests last week at "Honolulu," Col. Z. S. Spalding's former summer residence. In addition to the guests of honor, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Morton and Misses Ehrmine Morton and Maud Auld, there were present Colonel R. C. Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Makée, Mr. and Mrs. John Toms, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. Z. Austin, Judge and Mrs. Chas. Blake, Mr. Blake, Mrs. L. K. Davis, Miss Alma Davis, Miss Gertrude Toms, Leicester Toms, S. G. O. King, W. G. Smith, Ralph Pearson, Dr. John Weddick and others.

In the absence of his wife, Mr. S. G. O. King entertained a number of his friends at a luncheon the other day, which was quite a "chick" affair. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Morton and Miss Maud Auld were the guests of honor.

Mrs. William Eassie returned to her home at Kealia last Tuesday, after a protracted visit to the coast.

Mrs. R. C. Spalding is sadly missed by her many Kealia friends. Mrs. Spalding has been visiting in Honolulu, accompanied by her son, J. B. Spalding, who returns to San Francisco by the Australia of the 9th. Mrs. Spalding is expected home next week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Toms of Kapaa left rather suddenly for Honolulu this week, having been called to the bedside of their son-in-law, C. R. McVeigh,

TOUCHED FOR THIRTY.

N. B. Brakenridge Finds Another Angel.

LITTLE LATE WITH REMITTANCE.

Buys Plows for Castle & Cooke—Talks of Plantations and Docks—Will Start Sugar Bag Manufactory—From Evansville (Indiana), to St. Louis

N. B. Brakenridge, of whom this paper has had several interesting articles, has been heard from again, and by this time, unless there has been some delay in the mails, the people from whom Mr. Brakenridge has bought enough goods to start a colony have heard from Honolulu that the young man's vast plantations are a delusion and a snare, and that he is not to be relied upon as a buyer.

The sleek individual has transferred his base of assault from Louisiana to Indiana, and before this reaches his eye he may be buying mines in Alaska.

The latest intelligence is that he is doing some of the people in the Hoosier State, and Mr. Gavitt, who is an especial agent of the United States treasury, was galled to the extent of thirty dollars on the strength of his obtaining a position on Mr. Brakenridge's plantation in Hawaii. From these last advices Mr. Dillingham may awake some morning and find three or four hundred thousand sugar sacks on his depot platform and not know where they came from until he is presented with a draft for his acceptance.

It was said last night that he had ordered in Evansville, Indiana, several thousand dollars' worth of goods for another firm here. Following is a copy of Mr. Gavitt's letter to Messrs. Castle & Cooke:

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 24, 1896.
Castle & Cooke, Honolulu, I. I.

Gentlemen—The contents of this letter may not interest you, but it does several in this city, and I will endeavor to be brief in stating facts and objects desired. March 28th there arrived here a man who registered as N. B. Brackenridge, Honolulu—about 6 feet tall,

weighing about 165 pounds, left eye crossed; second finger on left hand had nail damaged; was inclined to be sandy complexioned; no beard or mustache, but latter was red when permitted to grow. He had valuable map of the Islands, passport dated December, 1895, and certificate of citizenship numbered between 100 and 200 (I have forgotten the exact number). Claimed to own a sugar plantation twenty-five miles from your city, with telephone connection, and a stockholder in your company; was on leper island with Kate Field, December 1, 1895. Named Alex Robertson of your city as his attorney; claimed to be worth \$200,000; interested in a dock, figuring on manufacturing sacks for rice and sugar; visits Calcutta, India, once a year, making contracts for sacks; just came from Scotland with samples of sacks; left Mr. Dillingham in London; received figures here on plows for your firm amounting to \$1,900. His trunk contained clothing such as is used in your climate; knew everyone on your island. I have not the slightest doubt but what he has extensive acquaintance there. Had with him the Commercial Advertiser dated December 9th, 1895, and letters addressed to him while on the Islands on the subject of manufacturing rice and

SIX SECONDS TO SPARE

Myrtles Win Senior and Junior Races.

W. W. CHAMBERLAIN TAKEN ILL

Accidents to Healanis Prevent Better Time—Junior Myrtles Make Course in 10:21. Seniors in 10:03—Large Crowd Present—Feasting at Night.

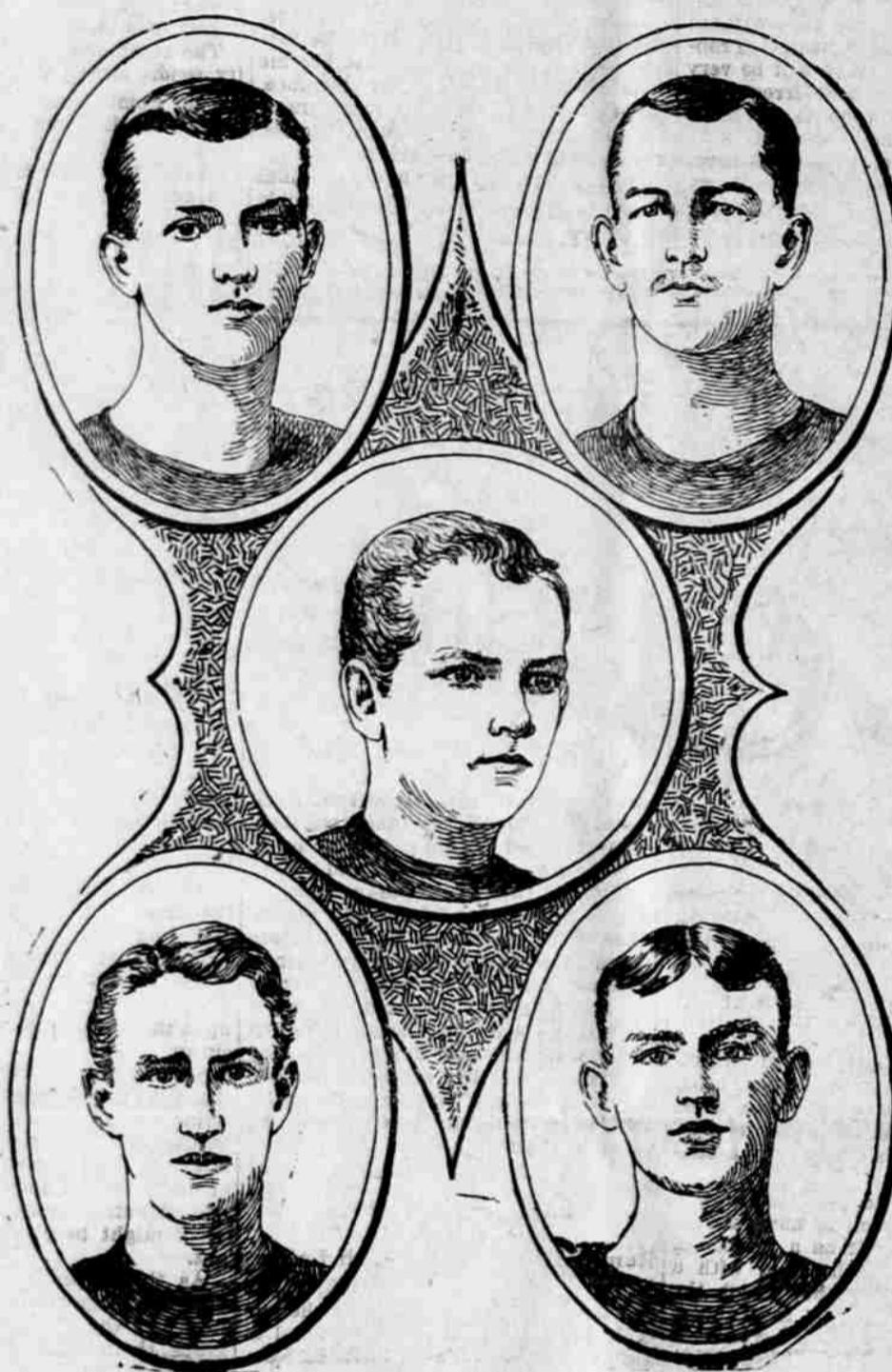
Fourteen carloads of people were taken to the Peninsula on Saturday to witness the races between the Junior and Senior crews of the Healanis and Myrtle Boat Clubs. The 9:15 train took down a goodly number of Peninsulaites bent upon a two days' rest at their seaside homes, and incidentally taking

The Myrtle shell was resting on trusses outside the house, and while identical with the Healanis's in build, was not as well groomed as the latter. If the polish was there it was dimmed in the shade of the awning which hung overhead.

Shortly after the crowd began to gather, the steam launch from the Adams, Lieutenant Lasher in command, with Luther Wilcox as pilot, and three yachts came up the harbor. The wind was blowing a stiff breeze and the little launch stuck her nose through the white caps with all the assurance imaginable. When she reached the dock the curious ones surged in that direction to inquire as to the voyage down.

At 3:30 Captain Carter and a party of ladies sailed away toward the starting point. The crews of the racers leave their lady friends now and go to quarters to dress for action. Fifteen minutes later the order is given to pack the shell from the house to the water.

The Juniors were to have the first whack. They were evenly matched and the Healanis crew felt that the race was as much theirs as the Myrtle's. If they were nervous any time before the start it left them when they were seated in the shell and their hands grasped the oars. Above and about them there



OLAF SORENSEN, Stroke. HENRY GILES.
ARTHUR GILES, Coxwain.
GEO. ANGUS. TOM KING.

WINNERS OF THE SENIOR RACE.

sugar bags. I met him soon after his arrival and found him full of interest and mystery. He finally sprung the old story of waiting for remittances and his anxiety to reach San Francisco to get ship. He quietly went to a friend of mine, April 10th, and implored him to stand for his board bill, \$30, and secure him transportation to St. Louis, where he would raise money and remit at once. He wrote me from St. Louis on the 12th that he would leave at once for the coast and that he had made arrangements for the money to be forwarded. It never came, and no other word from Mr. Brackenridge.

Mr. Brackenridge has been visiting in Honolulu, accompanied by his son, J. B. Spalding, who returns to San Francisco by the Australia of the 9th. Mrs. Spalding is expected home next week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Toms of Kapaa left rather suddenly for Honolulu this week, having been called to the bedside of their son-in-law, C. R. McVeigh,

in the races, but the bulk of the crowd went down with the crews at 1:45.

Mr. Torbert, of the Myrtle Club, took an early start because he wanted to see if the shell was in condition for a race; he would leave nothing to men who were employed. When he left the train at the station he had three lengths of boat board across his shoulders. A half hour later he was sawing them out to fit the gunwale of the shell, to act as a break-water in case the harbor was rough.

Healanis was not represented in the morning, and the preparation of the boat was left to Dan, the boatman, and a Portuguese cabinet maker who thoroughly understands how to polish wood.

Life around the training quarters was dead until just before noon, when bunch of yachts came sailing into the harbor in a stiff breeze, the Hawaii leading with the Kaluani so close ast that they looked like one schooner-rigged yacht. Johnson's yacht, "Skowhegan," and the Spray, with Captain Pat Curtis at the tiller, were close enough to the others for the crews to hold a conversation if their vocal cords were strong enough. The Hawaii was managed by Judge Carter (Captain), Captain Cutler of the Klikitat, Aleck Lyle and W. J. Forbes. The yacht flew the Myrtle colors. These craft tied up at the wharf, and after luncheon the Hawaii hoisted flags fore and aft.

I would like to know his relatives in this country or your city and his probable correspondents. In other words, I want any information that would aid me to locate him.

The amount he beat people for is small, but I introduced him to our best people, and I feel badly over his brutal action. I was terribly deceived in him in return for my kindness. He knew very well I would want to locate on your Islands, and it seems as if he has taken a dirty advantage of a treatment given him by gentlemen.

I hope I am not asking too much when I ask for such information as you may secure at an early date. I would be glad to serve you. Yours truly,

WILLIAM GAVITT.

Mr. D. P. Davis, a prominent livery-man and merchant of Goshen, Va., has this to say on the subject of rheumatism: "I take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, as I know from personal experience that it will do all that is claimed for it. A year ago this spring my brother was laid up in bed with inflammatory rheumatism and suffered intensely. The first application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm eased the pain, and the use of one bottle completely cured him." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

was distinct buzz of cheers. Captain Wall gave the final suggestion to Williams, the stroke, and the boat shoved out from the pier. The Myrtles preceded them a few minutes, and if there was a choice it would have been given to the reds, because their stroke, even to the starting point, was as regular as the swinging of a pendulum.

The members of the press were provided for by the regatta committee in the launch, and the view of the start was excellent.

The Healanis had won the toss and took the mauka side of the course, where they would be freer from any side wash. The wind was blowing too hard for a good start, and the boats drifted in and out past the white flags; there was no resting of oars, for when they did not pull to get up to the line they backed water to get back to the point. Starter Wilson, standing on the bow of the launch, waved his hand forward or back as the case required.

There was a horrible silence and a second was lifetime to the crews as they waited for the word. When the bows were exactly on a line, crack went the revolver. The Healanis crew were waiting and their oars were first to take the water. Dave Crozier of the Myrtles was backing to keep the shell in position, and the other boys made a half sweep before he got in line, but when he did he was in with the others. Their feet pressed against the stretchers, their knees slightly bent and their oars just covered the water.

At 4:21 p. m. the shot sounded, and before the smoke got away from the barrel of the revolver they uncoupled themselves and gave a swing with their shoulders and bent forward. Two or three quick sweeps and the boys felt that slow, regular pulling was necessary. A hundred yards from the start and both crews settled to a 38 stroke, the coxswains, Lansing of the Healanis and Arthur Giles of the Myrtles bending their bodies in unison. For a mile it was neck and neck, neither crew, so far as could be seen, having the advantage, but the sweep of the Myrtles was cleaner, while an occasional "crab" was thrown up by the Healanis crew.

The leather guard on Ross' oar broke off soon after the start, and it was in his effort to hold the oar in position and pull at the same time that caused the fountains. This accident gave the Myrtles a chance, and they spurred for a lead. Two feet on the bow and they were encouraged. Little Giles saw Ross' discomfiture and gave the sign.

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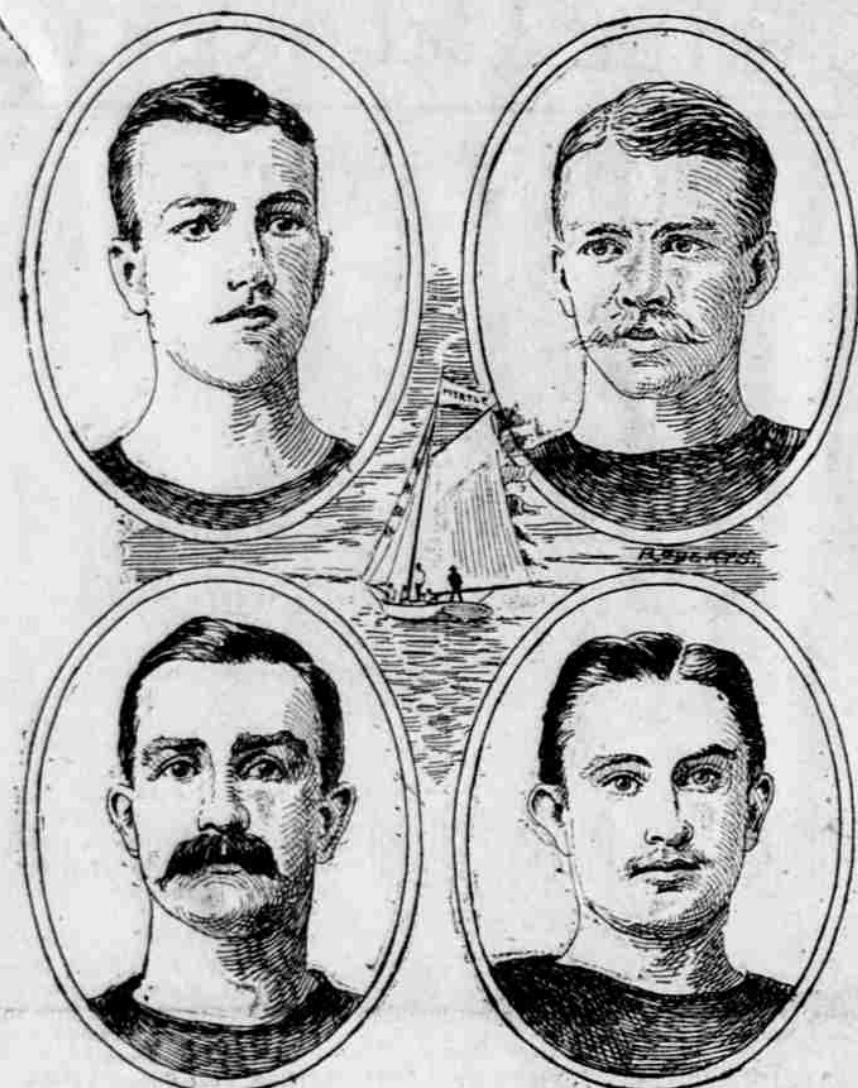
H. S. TREGLOAN & SON.

"Ross is gone!" he shouted, "keep it up!" And then there was another spurt. Reaching the point, the crowd at Roth's saw their favorites leading, and yelled themselves hoarse. Two seconds later the Healan boys got encouragement from the crowd around their quarters and along the bank; but the Myrtles had the lead and there was no time to recover, even if Ross had been given a new oar.

As the bow of the Myrtle shell crossed the line F. S. Dodge fired a pistol, and again as the last stroke of the Healanis swept the shell across the line. The first shot was 10:21 after the boats left the starting point, the second shot rang out seven seconds later. Then the shouts went up from a thousand voices. Ill-feeling had departed, and the crowd yelled because the race was a good one. A race not on the hills, and arranged entirely outside the regatta committee, was one for six-oared barges manned by native lunas from the prison and policemen from the station house. Marshal Brown captained the police and Jailer Low looked after the lunas. If weight counted, the lunas had everything their way, oarsmen and coxswain, for it is doubtful if a man in the boat from bow to coxswain weighed under two hundred pounds. The policemen were less weighty and had the advantage of being watermen, and Marshal Brown picked his crew from those who had hardened their muscles when as fishermen they paddled against wind and current in the Molokai channel.

This race was for three miles, double the distance of the regatta races, and was for just plain blood.

and they were desirous of giving them every opportunity to make a good showing. Considerable difficulty was encountered in getting the boats in position for a proper start. The current was running swiftly and the shells wiggled away from the line one minute and the launch the next. Starter Wilson beckoned to them and the boys watched and listened for the signal. A word from the coxswains and they turned their heads so their eyes looked straight at the head of the man in front. Wilson waived his pistol and when the boats were on a line snapped it once, but there was no report; again with the same result. The Myrtles found themselves drifting and began backing water to keep from going too far ahead, and while they were still backing the shot was fired. Coxswain Giles called to the starters to "hold on a minute," but he was too late. The Healanis boys got first water and took the lead and kept it. For the first half mile it looked like a stern chase; at the three-quarter flag Giles was encouraging the boys in every conceivable way, but they could make no showing until the three-quarter flag was reached. Chamberlain of the Healanis showed signs of weakening; Ross called for a spurt and a hearty response was given, but the Myrtles were gaining an inch at a time by regular broad sweeps, and at the end of a mile they were in a position to dictate, while the Healanis crew were growing weaker through Chamberlain's illness; the rowing was unsteady and instead of forging ahead with each stroke they moved by jerks. When another spurt was called for Chamberlain



P. LISHMAN.
CHAS. CRANE.
RUBY DEXTER, Stroke.
D. CROZIER.
WINNERS OF THE JUNIOR RACE.

When the shot was fired from the pier answered mechanically. Passing the Myrtle house sheers rent the air; the young oarsman heard them and knew where they were, but he could not see the people on shore. A few strokes more and his head dropped on his breast, and the Myrtles passed the line in 10:03, six seconds ahead. Chamberlain was lifted from the boat and carried into the house and a doctor called to attend him. Stimulants were administered and in a few minutes he vomited blood. A half hour later he was taken to the train on a cot and removed to his home. He recovered soon after and was down town yesterday, apparently none the worse for his illness. George Ross was the freshest man in the crew, even though he had pulled in two races and only an hour apart.

Lloyd, who was not believed to be over strong, proved himself a good one, as did Stroke Williams.

As this is the third race for the cup and the third time it has been won by the Myrtle Club, it becomes their property.

Saturday night, mine host Krouse of the Arlington wine and dined Sorenson, Henry Giles, Geo. Angus, Thomas King and Coxswain Arthur Giles of the Seniors, and Dexter Crane, Lishman and Crozier of the Juniors. Afterward they took a wagonette and made calls.

President Lansing of the Healan Club was proud of the club's crews, even though they lost. It was a gallant effort and they deserved recognition. Upon his invitation, Henry Williams, George Ross, James Lloyd and Nelson Lansing of the Seniors and Henry Walker, Fred Damon and Kirk B. Porter met at an elegant repast at the Hawaiian Hotel. George Ross was entitled to two meals, and he will take the second one today. Willie Chamberlain wanted to go, but Dr. Cooper said "No."

As the crews left their quarters to pull to the starting point, shouts went up from the line of spectators extending from the long pier to far above the point next to Roth's. Lieutenant Lasher, Ensign Stanworth and Paymaster Semmes of the Adams left their friends on the pier, the Lieutenant taking the wheel and the others seating themselves in the cabin of their launch. Time-keepers Wichman and Kruger, Starter Wilson and one or two others were at the bow. Luther Wilcox, acting as pilot, stuck close to Lieutenant Lasher. W. C. Parke of the regatta committee and a representative of the Advertiser had comfortable seats with the Ensign and Paymaster.

As the launch steamed past the Myrtle house Ensign Stanworth told the Chinese steward to "let go the stern line on the McBryer that was hidden under the cushions." The command must have been a surprise to the steward, for he rolled his eyes and said: "What! Already?"

The wind had gone down a trifle by the time the crews reached the starting point, but the sea was still choppy. This time the choice for position was won by the Myrtles, and when it was announced from the launch, Stroke Sorenson said they would take the makai side, a graceful act, considering that the makai side was the best; but the Myrtles felt that their opponents' crew had been weakened through accident,



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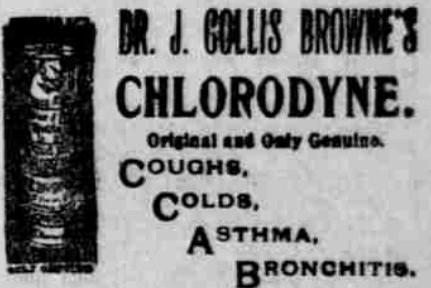
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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhea.

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ARRIVALS.

Friday, May 8.
Stmr James Makee, Peterson, from Kauai ports.
Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
Stmr Kaena, Calway, from Oahu ports.
Stmr W. G. Hall, from Maui and Hawaii.

Saturday, May 9.
Stmr Lehua, Nye, from Hawaii ports.
Stmr Iwahani, Gregory, from Hawaii ports.

Sunday, May 10.
Stmr Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.
Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, from Kauai ports.

Stmr James Makee, Peterson, from Kauai.

Stmr Mokoli, Hilo, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, from Oahu ports.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
Stmr J. A. Cummings, Neilson, from Oahu ports.

Am. schr. yacht Coronet, Arthur Curtis James, from San Francisco.

Monday, May 11.
Br bk Jessie Osborne, Page, from Newcastle.

Stmr Kilauea Hou, Everett, from Hawaii ports.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, May 8.
Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.
Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, from Kauai.
Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.
Stmr Hawaii, Fitzgerald, from Hawaii.

Saturday, May 9.
O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, for San Francisco.
Barck C. D. Bryant, Lee, for San Francisco.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kauai ports.
Stmr Hawaii, Fitzgerald, for Hawaii ports.

Stmr Lehua, Nye, for Hawaii ports.
Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.
Stmr Mokoli, Hilo, for Molokai and Lanai.

Monday, May 11.
Am bk Martha Davis, Soule, for San Francisco.

Stmr James Makee, Peterson, for Kauai ports.

Stmr Kaena, Calway, for Oahu ports.
Stmr J. A. Cummings, Neilson, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

Stmr Hawaii, Fitzgerald, for Hawaii ports.

Stmr Lehua, Nye, for Hawaii ports.
Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.
Stmr Mokoli, Hilo, for Molokai and Lanai.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr W G Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports at 10 a.m.
Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports at 5 p.m.

Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, for Kauai ports at 5 p.m.

IMPORTS.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, May 2—404 bags sugar.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, May 2—457 bags sugar, 150 sheep, 64 bags sundries.

From Oahu ports, per stmr. Kaala, May 2—205 bags sugar.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, May 3—4,017 bags sugar, 272 bags corn, 276 bags potatoes, 50 bags bones, 50 head cattle, 36 hogs, 48 hides and 65 bags sundries.

From Oahu ports, per stmr. Kaena, May 3—450 bags sugar.

From Hawaii ports, per stmr. Iwahani, May 3—484 bags sugar.

From Hawaii ports, per stmr. Wala-lele, May 3—552 bags sugar.

From Newcastle, per bktne Jane L. Stanford, May 5—1,550 tons coal consigned to Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

From China and Japan, per P. M. S. S. China, May 5—4,558 pkgs general merchandise consigned to various Chinese merchants.

From Hawaii ports, per stmr. Like-ley, May 6—7,908 bags sugar and 40 head cattle.

From Kauai, per stmr. Kauai, May 6—7,010 bags sugar.

From Hawaii ports, per stmr. Hawaii, May 7—5285 bags sugar.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, May 7—5502 bags sugar.

From Oahu ports, per stmr. Kaala, May 7—2025 bags sugar.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Mariposa, May 8—6 bundles newspapers to various news dealers in the city.

From Oahu ports, per stmr. Kaena, May 8—450 bags sugar.

From Kauai, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, May 8—4080 bags sugar, 5 hides and 22 pkgs sundries.

From Kauai, per stmr. James Makee, May 8—218 bags sugar, 50 bags rice, and 5 horses.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, May 8—4211 bags sugar, 61 bags coffee, 25 hd cattle and 200 bags seed cane.

Importers.

From San Francisco per O. S. S. Australia, May 4—Cargo general merchandise consigned to A. White, Allen & Robinson, Benson Smith & Co., B. F. Ehlers & Co., Bishop & Co., Secy. Bd Education, Bernice Paauhi, Claus Spreckels & Co., Chas. Hustace, C. J. McCarthy, Bishop & Co., Campbell & Co., Cannon & Co., City Furniture Store, Pac. Hdw Co., Dr. Alvarez, Jim Dodd, E. F. Bishop, C. Brewer & Co., Edw. Hopkins, E. A. Williams, F. Phelps, Father Matthias, G. Schumann, Tom Ping Sam Kee, Haw. Elec. Co., H. E. McIntyre & Bros., Hobron Drug Co., Hollister & Co., Hollister Drug Co.

Henry Davis & Co., Hyman Bros., H. A. Widemann, H. J. Noite, H. E. Walker, H. F. Wichman, Wm. G. Irwin & Co., H. Hackfeld & Co., E. O. Hall & Son, Haw. Gazette Co., Haw. Star N. P. Ass'n, Board of Health, Haw. News Co., T. H. Davies & Co., J. Hopp & Co., M. S. Grinbaum & Co., Hart & Co., Hop Hing & Co., Tong On Kee, J. T. Waterhouse, J. E. Emeleuth & Co., J. Nott, John Phillips, Estate of J. H. Lovejoy, Oahu College, Kwong Hip Lung & Co., Kwong Tai Loy, Kwong Lee Yuen, Kwong Fat, L. E. Tracy, Lewers & Cooke, Lewis & Co., M. V. Holmes, Henry May & Co., M. W. Macchesney & Sons, Manf. Shoe Co., Macfarlane & Co., E. Hutchinson, Haw. Sugar Co., P. G. Camarinos, Quong Wah On & Co., C. R. Collins, W. S. Lederer, H. Hackfeld & Co., Sing Lee Co., F. J. Testa, Union Feed Co., U. S. Consul General, Voeller & Co., G. West, Wilder & Co., W. W. Dimond, W. Lawrence, W. W. Wright, W. H. Rice, Wall Nichols Co., Wing Mow Chan, Wing Wo Tai & Co., Wing Wo Chan & Co., Wing Chung Lung, Yuen Chong, Yee Wo Chan, Yee Sun Kee, Y. Lum Sing Co., C. Klemme, Bishop & Co., and T. K. James.

From San Francisco, per bktne Mohan, May 6—Cargo general merchandise consigned to Pacific Hdw. Co., T. H. Davies & Co., Antonio Fernandez, Dr. Louis F. Alvarez, Haw. Sugar Co., Haw. Fertilizer Co., City Furniture Store, I. L. S. N. Co., Club Stables, Union Feed Co., E. F. Bishop, C. R. McVeigh, H. R. Basford, Wm. Norton, and Castle & Cooke.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per bktne Planter, May 3: 15,737 bags sugar, weighing 1,367,666 lbs., valued at \$68,206.62, and shipped as follows: 2,897 bags by F. A. Schaefer & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co.; 4,867 bags by Theo. H. Davies & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co.; 3,680 by C. Brewer & Co. to Welch & Co., and 4,232 bags by Castle & Cooke to Welch & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.
Stmr Kaena, Calway, for Oahu ports.
Stmr J. A. Cummings, Neilson, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Hawaii, Fitzgerald, for Hawaii ports.

Stmr Lehua, Nye, for Hawaii ports.
Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Mokoli, Hilo, for Molokai and Lanai.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for San Francisco.

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